The Pyongyang Times

No. 34 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1965 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

"S.Korea-Japan Treaty"—Product of U. S. Policy of Aggression and War

On December 19 Pyongyang citizens held a mass rally in denunciation of the traitorous "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

Addressing the rally, Presidium Member Li Guk Ro of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique for giving legality to the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists by exchanging the "ratifications" of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" in Seoul on December 18. He said that the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" was a product of the American policy of aggression and war against the Far East and Asia.

Referring to the possible consequences of the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists the speaker pointed out that South Korea under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism would be converted into a double colony of the American and Japanese imperialists, another formidable obstacle would be placed in the way of the country's unification, the tragedy of national split would persist and strain in Korea would be aggravated. He further said that the Japa-

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Telegram to Cambodia

Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly sent a telegram of greetings to Prince **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and Premier **Norodom Kantol** of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Cambodia, which falls on December 20.

The telegram reads in part:

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Cambodia marked an event of historic significance in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

We are highly pleased with the constant expansion and strengthening of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

We are convinced that these friendly relations will continue to bloom and develop in the interests of the peoples of our two countries.

The Korean people rejoice at the great achievements the gallant Cambodian people, under the leadership of Your Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, have scored in the struggle for smashing the aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, for safeguarding the country's independence and its whole territory and for building an independent, mighty and prosperous country. They extend whole-hearted support to the Cambodian people's just struggle.

Telegram of Thanks

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic and **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the A.P.R., in reply to the message of greetings on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

Rural Construction Brigade Honoured

Recently the Government of the Republic awarded the title of "Guard Rural Construction Brigade" and Guard Flags to the best construction brigades.

The Ryokpo, Sakju, Pyongsan, Munchon and Bokchong rural construction brigades were awarded Guard Flags.

Photo shows the Pyongsan rural construction brigade members working for more modern farm houses.

Fatherland Front Appeals to S. Korean People

On December 17, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front issued an appeal to the South Korean people in connection with the exchange of the "ratifications" of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The appeal pointed out that the "Treaty" was an out-and-out document fabricated by the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for aggression and country-selling under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that in order to remove the grave danger created in South Korea by an anti-U.S., anti-Japanese joint national-salvation struggle must be waged by uniting the strength of the whole nation, it called upon the people in South Korea to bury the "Treaty" and strive for co-operation and interchange between the North and the South which would open up a highway toward national prosperity.

Stressing that the only way for the South Korean people to free themselves from the present sufferings once and for all lies in repulsing the foreign imperialist aggressors, achieving national liberation and realizing the independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves, the appeal urged them to wage a stauncher struggle for the country's unification which is the supreme task of our nation.

"SUPPORT—SOUTH VIETNAM WEEK" SET

The Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korean National Peace Committee and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea decided to set the period from December 16 to 22 as a "Week for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People" on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the sole representative of the heroic South Vietnamese people.

Greetings to SVNFL

Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly sent a telegram of greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The telegram reads in part:

In the past five years, under the correct leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, their sole and genuine representative, the South Vietnamese people have achieved great victory in their righteous patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and for the attainment of the complete liberation and reunification and independence of the country.

The brilliant victory achieved by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the South Vietnamese people and the Liberation Army under its leadership is an encouraging example for the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and a great contribution to the cause of peace in Indo-China and the world.

The Korean people regard as their own the struggle of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and deem it their sacred international duty to render active support to it.

The Korean people who stand firmly on the side of the fraternal South Vietnamese people believe that the only basis for solving the Vietnamese question lies in the implementation of the four-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Five-point demand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and categorically oppose and denounce the deceptive "peace negotiations" proposal set forth by the U.S. imperialists.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists must strictly carry out the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, stop immediately the bombing against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and promptly withdraw their aggressor troops and the armed forces of their satellite countries from South Vietnam.

The Korean people will do all they can to support the just anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people, and march ahead forever together with the Vietnamese people.

Korea-Latin American Friendship Society Founded

The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society was held in Pyongyang on December 16.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Soh Chol of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, leading personnel of public organizations, working people and men in the field of science and culture.

To the meeting were invited and guests from Latin America now in Korea, Cuban Ambassador Lazaro Vigoa

Addressing the meeting, Vice-Chairman Kang Gu Yong of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries voiced firm solidarity with the Latin American people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for genuine freedom and independence.

Though the Korean and Latin American people are separated afar geographically, he said, they are close friends who have long been firmly united in the common struggle against foreign aggressors and for national independence.

Stating that the desire for strengthening friendship and promoting cultural interchange with the Latin American people was growing among the Korean people, the speaker evinced his firm conviction that the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society would make a great contribution to the common cause.

Cuban Ambassador Lazaro Vigoa and a Venezuelan specialist in Korea, Ali Lameda, made speeches greeting the birth of the society.

The Cuban Ambassador said it was an important fact that the Korean and Latin American peoples were hitting hard at U.S.-led im-

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Press Conference in Pnom Penh

Korea Stands Firmly by Cambodia

Han Sung Hi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Pnom Penh, held a press conference on December 14 in connection with the fact that the South Korean puppet troops are taking part in the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam. It was attended by newspapermen, foreign correspondents and press attaches of embassies in Pnom Penh.

Han Sung Hi condemned the U.S. imperialists for scheming to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam and the Pak Jung Hi clique, the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, for dispatching more and more puppet troops to South Vietnam.

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Pyongyang Rally

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nese reinvasion would bring all the people in the Far East and Asia including Japan great misfortunes and hardships and pose a serious menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

He called for a nation-wide united front for national salvation against American imperialism and a struggle to bury the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and checked the reaggression of Japanese imperialism.

The rally was also addressed by Vice-Chairman Li Jong Su of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Vice-Chairman Li Sun Jun of the Central Committee of the Union of the Agricultural Working People, Vice-Chairman Kim Bong Il of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, Vice-Chairman Ryang Chang Suk of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union and Vice-Chairman Kang Sang Wi of the Central Committee of the Journalists' Union.

The speakers expressed their resolve to smash the treacherous and criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and the Japanese militarists' scheme for reinvasion of South Korea and put up a resolute fight for driving out the Yankees from South Korea and overthrowing the traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi.

The attendants of the meeting included Vice-President Ham Nam Woo of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Chairman Pak Sin Dok of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Chong'u Party, Presidium Member Kim Chon Hae of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, Chairman Kang Ryu Won of the Pyongyang City People's Committee and other leading personnel of the government bodies and public organizations.

Korea-Latin America

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perialism by uniting their strength.

Speaks at the meeting were Vice-Chairman Kim Jong Suk of the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and Vice-Chairman Kang Sang Wi of the C.C. of the Korean Journalists Union stressed the significance of the founding of the society.

The meeting adopted the rules of the society and elected 21 committee members.

The first session of the committee held that day elected Minister of Common Education Yun Gi Bok Chairman and Kang Gu Yong, Kim Hi Jun, Kim Jong Suk, Nam Mak Nam, Kim Duk Jun, Kang Sang Wi and Ku Il Son Vice-Chairmen of the society.

Press Conference

(Continued from page 1)

He reiterated the position of the DPRK Government to give active support to the Vietnamese people in the heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

The Korean people, he declared, are standing firmly on the side of the courageous people of Cambodia who are fighting for the independent development of the country, defying the aggressive acts and blackmail of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Korean and Cambodian peoples are fighting together as brothers and comrades-in-arms in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. common struggle, and this solidarity has been further cemented since the visit to Korea of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, he said.

He answered questions put by pressmen.

"Chop off Neo-Colonialist Talons of Japan"

Seoul Students Issue Statement

According to Radio Chungang, the chairmen of the general students' councils of Seoul University and ten other universities in Seoul met somewhere in the city on December 17 as scheduled and issued a statement re-clarifying the stand of the students towards the "exchange of ratifications" of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese imperialists.

In their statement entitled "On the occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the South Korea-Japan Treaty," they declared that they "would follow more closely the phenomena and developments that are to arise from the implementation of the illegally concluded unequal South Korea-Japan Treaty."

They stressed that "should Japan stretch her talons of neo-colonialism in all spheres of politics, economy and culture under the guise of co-operation, the students in Seoul would decisively chop off the talons" and manifested their firm determination not to be indifferent to Japanese aggression on our territory."

They also denounced Pak Jung Hi and his clique for their traitorous acts and warned that the "government party and the treacherous conservative parties should be jointly responsible for all of the unhappy consequences," and announced that the students would launch struggle depending upon developments.

Call for Struggle to the Last

According to news reports from Seoul, many public figures in Seoul had an indignation meeting on December 17 in denunciation of the "exchange of ratifications" of the traitorous "South Korea-Japan Treaty." At the meeting speakers said that the political interference and economic and cultural infiltration by Japanese imperialism would become more undisguised after the exchange of the traitorous documents and called for "a struggle to the end" against Japanese reaggression.

They also pointed out that those who are satisfied with the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" are, first, the United States, second, Japan and third, the Pak régime, and declared: "We won't sit idle when the country is being trampled underfoot by them."

The meeting adopted a letter to the puppet government declaring that "the government must in the country's history bear a responsibility for the illegal conclusion of the traitorous South Korea-Japan Treaty."

And the meeting also adopted a message to the people in South Korea calling upon them to "keep up their struggle for the nullification of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

Former Student Leaders Manifest Their Determination

Persons who had been chairmen of students' councils in South Korean universities or leaders of patriotic organizations at the time of the April Uprising which overthrew the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee held a meeting on the afternoon of December 17 in Seoul and issued a statement against the "exchange of the ratifications" of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," according to press reports from Seoul.

They also adopted a resolution evincing their determination to smash the treacherous plot of Pak Jung Hi and company at all costs.

JAPAN EMBARKS ON TOJO'S PATH

ON December 18 the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea and the Sato clique of Japan exchanged in Seoul ratifications of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

Thus, the last procedure for giving a semblance of legality to the Japanese imperialists' open reaggression on South Korea has been completed. This means the Japanese militarists have taken a step forward along the road of reaggression on the whole of Asia.

Today, the Korean people scathingly condemn the Pak Jung Hi gang and the Sato clique for their criminal acts and once again declare that the treaty illegally concluded between them is completely null and void.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" fabricated under the direct manipulation of U.S. imperialism is a creation of the U.S. plan for aggression in Asia and is a criminal treaty for aggression and war.

On the strength of this treaty, the U.S. imperialists are trying to introduce the revived Japanese imperialists into South Korea in an attempt to save their colonial rule there from an ever deepening crisis, perpetuate the partition of Korea and speed up the formation of a military alliance with the Japanese militarists as its core which will serve as a tool of aggression in Asia.

The Japanese militarists are anxious to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," taking a first step to this end by reinvading South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

They are now scheming to adopt the same method and route by which they realized the occupation of Korea that lasted for nearly half a century, invaded China and many other countries in Southeast Asia and held sway over these territories in the past.

At the Japanese Diet where the treaty was railroaded through by a blitzkrieg action unheard of in history, Sato declared it would not be entirely impossible for them to consider the matter of an alliance between Japan and South Korea. Sato and Rusk made no secret of the fact that they were making preparations for revising the Japanese Constitution so as to legalize the overseas dispatch of Japanese troops.

It is a well-known fact that the Japanese militarists in collusion with the Pentagon, have worked out such plans for military operations as "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Eagle" with a view to invading Korea, China and other areas of Asia and are busy reinforcing their armed forces.

Sato and his kind now offer Japanese territories to the United States for use as take-off and supply bases for the American war of aggression in Vietnam.

Moreover, they supply the U.S. imperialists with manpower by means of providing the crew of landing craft and by other means.

When the treaty is put into effect and the Japanese imperialists launch a full-scale external expansion, South Korea will be turned into a colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and into an increasingly dangerous springboard for war and the situation in the Far East will become more strained. Not only this. The war and aggression the U.S. imperialists are carrying on in India and other parts of Asia will be further extended, with the open participation of the Japanese militarists, and world peace will be seriously menaced.

To smash the aggressive designs the U.S.-Japanese imperialists are out to realize by concluding the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and to wage a struggle to hold in check the overseas expansion of Japanese militarism constitutes an urgent common task of the entire people of Asia including the peoples of Korea and Japan and of the people of the whole world.

The Korean people will never recognize the treaty which the Sato government, running counter to the will of the Korean and Japanese peoples, concluded illegally with the puppet clique in South Korea who represent none of the Koreans.

The Korean people will wage a more resolute struggle for the complete liberation and independence of the country, for peace in Asia and throughout the world, for smashing the aggressive schemes of the U.S.-Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese militarists have embarked upon reaggression on Korea and the rest of Asia in defiance of the denunciation and warning of the Korean and Japanese peoples and world public opinion. Should they obstinately continue to follow this course being the line of U.S. imperialism, they would be unable to escape the fate of Hideki Tojo and the severe judgement of history.

Exchange of "Ratifications" in a Forest of Bayonets

At last the "ratifications" of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" were exchanged in Seoul on December 18 between the Japanese militarists and the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi in a forest of the bayonets of the soldiery and police, according to news dispatches from Seoul.

For several days running the entire police force in Seoul had been ordered on an emergency alert and the armed force under the "Metropolitan Security Command" of the puppet army had been alerted for action.

On December 18, the day of exchanging "ratifications," the puppet rulers ordered more than 6,000 policemen on a "general emergency alert" to intensify the suppression of the people and let loose the police to encircle ring upon ring university and college buildings to prevent patriotic students from surging out into the streets.

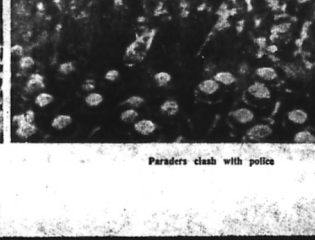
The "Central Government Building," where the ceremony for the "exchange of ratifications" took place, was guarded by a thick wall of heavily-armed policemen. The exchange of "ratifications" was conducted in a flash.

That day, citizens in Seoul, in the teeth of the stringent cordon of the puppet police, staged demonstrations, shouting: "The traitorous agreements are null and void!" and "Shiina, be off!"

Meanwhile, youth and students scattered in different parts of the city leaflets which read: "Colonialist Japan, don't set your stingy talons on our soil!"

This reflects the firm resolve of the people in South Korea to shatter the Japanese imperialists' scheme of reaggression on South Korea and smash the treachery of Pak Jung Hi and his gang.

Parade in Seoul against "exchange of ratifications"



Paraders clash with police

Path of Victorious Struggle

December 20 marks the fifth birthday of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

On this occasion, the people of Korea, fully determined to share life and death with the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, express militant friendship and firm solidarity with their fighting comrades-in-arms in Vietnam.

The founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation signified a landmark in further developing the revolutionary struggle for national liberation in South Vietnam. Founded amid stern ordeals in accordance with the will and demands of the entire people in South Vietnam, the S.V.N.F.L. indicated clearly in its programme the way to be followed by the people in South Vietnam and has since proficiently organized and mobilized them in the sacred war against the enemy.

Today the 14 million people of South Vietnam place their deep faith in the Front as the organizer of their victories and as their political leader defending their genuine rights and interests and entrust their destiny wholly to it. The South Vietnamese people under the leadership of the S.V.N.F.L. have traversed a glorious path of victory, dealing crushing blows to the U.S. aggressors by displaying their peerless heroism and bravery.

Since American imperialism started the undeclared "special war," the people of South Vietnam have liberated four-fifths of their territory and a population of 10 million, frustrating every U.S. design for aggression and administering telling blows to the enemy.

Upholding the historic March 22, 1965 statement of the S.V.N.F.L. which represents their death-defying resolve, the people of South Vietnam, overcoming manifold difficulties, are continuing their valiant march holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle for independence and unification. They are fully determined to fight against the enemy until final victory is won even if their struggle should last five, ten or twenty years.

The struggle of the South Vietnamese people is not only a fight for defending the freedom and independence of their country but a fight for peace in South-east Asia and the rest of the world.

It is, therefore, a common duty of all the peace-loving people of the world to support their struggle.

In its March 26 statement the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reaffirmed its decision to extend every form of material and moral support including arms to the people of South Vietnam and defined its position to take measures for the dispatch of volunteers whenever requested. This is the manifestation of the lofty desire and unanimous resolve of the entire people in Korea who regard it as their natural proletarian internationalist duty to support the brotherly people of Vietnam.

Instead of drawing lessons from their disgraceful defeat in Vietnam the American imperialists are recklessly seeking to continue escalation of the war. But however desperately they may try, they will never save themselves from their doom.

The only just way to the settlement of the Vietnam question is for the American aggressors to quit South Vietnam, taking all lethal weapons with them and leave the Vietnamese question to the Vietnamese themselves.

The sole lawful representative of the South Vietnamese people, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation alone has the decisive say in the settlement of the South Vietnam question.

The people of Korea give full support to the five-point proposition of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the four-point proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which set forth the correct solution to the Vietnamese question.

The Vietnamese people, confident of their country's future, will surely drive American imperialism out of their country, liberate South Vietnam, defend North Vietnam and unify their country.

U.A.R. PEOPLE'S VICTORY DAY

December 23, 1965 is the ninth anniversary of the victory of the people of the United Arab Republic over the armed invasion of the British-French-Israeli aggressors. Nine years ago the aggressors sustained a shameful defeat and were compelled to leave Egypt in face of the heroic struggle of the Egyptian army and people.

Since they repulsed the invaders and defended their national independence with honour, the people of the U.A.R. under the leadership of President Gamal Abdel Nasser have registered enormous successes in building a new life.

Our Korean journalists delegation, during its visit to the U.A.R., had an opportunity to witness the achievements made by the people of that country.

Sayed Hassan Maaty, a staff member of the Suez Canal Authority, who acted as our guide had this to say: "The aggressors reduced Port Said to ashes. But our people have rebuilt it to look more beautiful than before. Now we manage and operate the Suez Canal better than the imperialists."

We toured Alexandria, Aswan, Mahalla El Kobra and other towns where we saw our U.A.R. friends having an unshakable conviction that imperialism can be defeated, and being determined to fight imperialism to the last. They expressed satisfaction with the Korea-U.A.R. friendly relations steadily developing, especially since the visit to the U.A.R. last year of President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and stressed that no force on earth can break the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

At the Misr Spinning and Weaving Company which has friendly ties with the Pyongyang Textile Mill, we met a spinner named Jusip Ali Bahul. Expressing his joy of meeting us from Korea, he said that he would strive to further deepen friendship with Korean workers.

We were also told from the head of the technical affairs department that his company would soon send a silk banner to the workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill. He stressed that the workers of the two countries would closely co-operate with each other and stand together on the common front of struggle against imperialism. He pointed out that since the revolution the output of his company had grown by 50 per cent and the material and cultural living standards of the workers had improved markedly. Then he told us about the prospects of his company.

We are convinced that these prospects would surely be translated into reality. The fact that the people of the U.A.R. have successfully fulfilled their first five-year plan alone is sufficient to assure this.

We will always remember those pleasant days we spent with the friendly people of the U.A.R.

Lastly I would like to extend hearty greetings to the U.A.R. people on their holiday and wish them brilliant success in their endeavours for the fulfilment of the second five-year plan.

Joo Pal Sam

Solidary of Three Continents

Valiant fighters of the South Vietnamese Liberation Forces are at drill

The First Asian, African and Latin American People's Solidarity Conference to be opened in Havana, Cuba, next January with the participation of delegates from over one hundred countries and organizations will be an event of weighty significance in the life of the peoples of these areas.

The entire people of the three continents look forward to the conference with enthusiasm and wish it success.

The conference will be an important event tending to further cement the militant solidarity and unity among the peoples of the three continents in defence of national independence and sovereignty in opposition to the U.S.-led imperialists now intensifying their aggressive moves in every part of the world.

The situations in South Korea, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, the Congo (L), Southern Rhodesia and other parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America impel the people to wage more resolute struggle against the shameless armed interventions and all sorts of provocations by the imperialists.

The awakened people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are fighting arms in hand against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism headed by the United States and are determinedly opposing the imperialists' aggression and intervention. Enjoying powerful international support and militant solidarity, they stand together and are giving powerful blows at the imperialists.

By expressing active support to various forms of struggle of the people including armed struggle, the conference will demonstrate the united might of the peoples of the three continents and deal a heavy blow at imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

However frantically the imperialists may try, they will never be able to wreck the conference and break the determination of the people to march forward.

The Korean people fighting resolutely together with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples on the common front of anti-imperialism actively support the convocation of the conference and will do everything in their power for its success.

PRELUDE TO FURTHER WAR ESCALATION

One vociferous call after another for "unconditional discussions" as regards the Vietnam war are being heard from Washington these days through more channels than before.

Many new actors, to say nothing of Johnson and Rusk and apart from Mr. Wilson, well-known for his role as a special agent of the White House, are taking part in the recital about the "discussions" in varying tones.

One of the characteristics of the recital by these weighty actors is that it is cacophonous and with no substance. And another characteristic, and an essential one, is that it is an overture to further extension of the war which will rather destroy the basis for "discussions" than create any stage for "negotiations."

The world's people know this too well.

Johnson's "unconditional discussions" gesture is nothing but a threadbare veiled ruse to justify their unjustifiable criminal action.

The American bigwigs are prompted by the ulterior motive to wrest from the Vietnamese people through the "negotiations" what they have failed to gain in the war.

The people of the whole world are aware that Johnson himself professes openly that the "unconditional discussions" proposal is to attain American goals in Vietnam and that recently his staff have shown the "unconditional discussions" to mean actually "conditional negotiations."

The actual conditions and premises of Johnson's "unconditional discussions" are the recognition of the continued military occupation of South Vietnam by American imperialism and the non-recognition of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole representative of South Vietnam, etc.

Now the American imperialists are working hard to impose these unreasonable conditions upon the people in Vietnam and make the people of the world connive at their gangster action.

The Vietnamese people have shown convincingly not only in word but in action that the vicious and silly plan of U.S. imperialism can never work.

By their heroic struggle, the Vietnamese people have declared to the whole world that the repeated escalation of war has only added to the evidence of crimes for which the U.S. imperialists should be condemned and punished by the people of the world including the Vietnamese people and that the escalation has failed to serve the U.S. imperialists in materializing their sinister schemes.

This is why Johnson has come to play again the game of "peace overtures," talking about "sending as many men as necessary to Vietnam" and taking concrete action for the further escalation of the war in Vietnam.

This time he has gone to the length of giving a shameless show designed to paint a picture that the "threat and blackmail" were arousing certain reactions, while instructing the reptile press to give great publicity to the current "peace overtures" as the "ultimatum in extending the scope of war on North Vietnam."

All this indicates that Johnson's double-faced tactics of war and "overtures for discussions" are heading for a certain extreme. But whatever measures they may resort to, the picture will be the same: the nature of the measures will be unchanged and the consequences they will be all the same for the U.S. imperialists.

With no cunning tricks, will Johnson, the Pentagon's brass hats and State Department's bigwigs ever be able to fulfil their wild designs in Vietnam or mislead world public opinion.

The only solution to the Vietnamese question is for the U.S. aggressors not to continuously indulge in idle talks but to declare acceptance of, and translate into action, the four-point demand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam that is fully in accord with the main political and military provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, as has been clarified recently by President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Choi Si Hwan

Electrification of Railways

In recent years a series of important measures have been taken in Korea to promote the modernization of railways and meet the country's growing economic and cultural demands for railway transport.

SUPPORT BY INDUSTRIES

One of these measures is conversion of railway lines to electric traction.

The electrification projects proceed apace with the active support of industrial enterprises in different parts of the country.

The electric wire and electric appliances factories supply necessary installations and materials to the construction sites.

Last year the 224-km. trunk line on the west coast linking Pyongyang and Sinuiju was electrified and a number of sections on the 700-km. line linking the capital and Chongjin in the northeastern region were switched over to electric traction.

This means that a quarter of the country's total length of broad-gauge lines has been electrified over the past ten years.

The Pyongyang-Chongjin line will be converted fully to electric traction in the near future. The project for electrifying the remaining 200-km. section on this line is now in the final stage.

LOCOMOTIVE "RED FLAG"

Domestic production of electric locomotives began earlier. The first locomotive was named "Red Flag." It was manufactured at the Pyongyang Railway Plant.

Up until that time the plant had made passenger and freight cars or repaired steam engines. When the workers of the plant learned that many electric locomotives were required for the electrification of railways, they boldly took up the manufacture of electric locomotives. It was in the autumn of 1960. They suffered quite a few setbacks before their success in the production of electric locomotives suitable for our railway transport.

The "Red Flag" is symbolic of the unbending spirit of the manufacturers who surmounted all difficulties and obstacles.

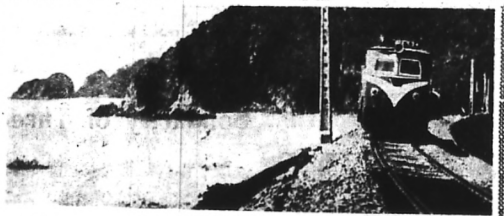
Later the plant was renamed the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant. Technical equipment of the plant has been improved and its production capacity boosted considerably.

Electrification of railways so far has made it possible to double the passing capacity and save about one million tons of coal in a year.

Son Sik

Electric Train at the Pyongyang Station

Inside a coach



Along the eastern coast

Side by Side with the Fighting People of Vietnam

The weaving shop of the Pyongyang Textile Mill has a work-team named after Vietnamese patriotic youth Nguyen Van Troi.

Some time ago the work-team was reported to have honoured its yearly targets ahead of schedule. The news spread throughout the mill in a moment. Upon learning this we lost no time to visit it. It was at noon when the morning work was just over. The weavers of the Nguyen Van Troi work-team were all in high spirits.

When we were about to level our cameras at them in congratulation of their success, work-team leader An Gum Sun approached us and said with a smile:

"It's too early to congratulate us. This is still not much of a success when we think of the fighting people of Vietnam."

After she summed up the results of her team's work, we met her again and were told how her work-team registered Nguyen Van Troi as a team-mate. It was towards the end of last year. One morning An Gum Sun and her colleagues, when reading a newspaper, learned about the struggle of the Vietnamese patriotic youth Nguyen Van Troi who died a hero's death. All were very excited, for they regarded the struggle of their brothers in Vietnam as their own.

They were deeply moved by the hero's last words: "I am not afraid of death. What I feel sorry is that I've not discharged my duties fully."

Then they gathered to hold a meeting.

A weaver named Kim Do Sun whose parents were killed by Yankee devils during the Korean war rose first and exclaimed: "The Yankee aggressors are the common enemy of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples!" She proposed the registration of Nguyen Van Troi as an honorary work-team member. All warmly responded to her proposal.

That day the girl weavers also decided to name ten of their weaving machines "Revenge-Taking Machines" to avenge the death of Nguyen Van Troi.

This initiative was followed by the Li Gum Sun and Li Son Ok work-teams which work in alternating shift with the An Gum Sun Chollima (Winged Horse) work-team.

Last summer An Gum Sun and her team-mates were visited by a friendship mission of the South Vietnamese people. This gave an inspiration to them in their labour. The guests presented them with a postage stamp bearing the portrait of Nguyen Van Troi, which they keep in their "Revenge-Taking Book."

Fifteen days still remain until the New Year's day. An Gum Sun and her colleagues have not only carried out their huge yearly assignments but turned out 74,400 metres of textiles in addition to the assignments, the goal they had set for their "Revenge-Taking Machines."

Here is what work-team leader An Gum Sun said: "Every success our brothers in South Vietnam score in the fight against the U.S. imperialists gives a fresh encouragement to us in our work."

Earlier all of her work-team members pledged themselves to fight as volunteers in South Vietnam against the U.S. aggressors. In this spirit they are now making redoubled efforts in their labour and life.

Li Ho Jong

Happy over the fulfilment of the day's production assignments

Photo by Jang Sok Yong

DREAM COMING TRUE

The Sinuiju Drama Company is now staging the drama "Flower Blooms in the Mountains" based on the construction of the socialist countryside, amidst the high acclamation of the audiences.

The drama is rated as one of the successful productions of the drama company this year.

The drama was directed by Li Il Song who returned home from Japan in April 1961.

Since he returned home, Li Il Song has directed eight long dramas such as "Flower Blooming in Red," "New Living" and "Underground Activists," besides ten odd one-act plays.

His wife Yun Hi Ja, also a returnee from Japan, has made herself one of the most popular actresses for her outstanding roles in these dramas.

But their life in Japan was miserable.

From childhood, they dreamt of becoming actor and actress. But with no money and "being Koreans," they could receive no systematic training.

Everything they had dreamed of came to reality only after their repatriation. They married with the blessing of the drama company and of their friends. Already their son is four years old.

Li Il Song graduated from the National Economy Institute in Pyongyang and his wife finished the school attached to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They have enhanced their professional levels through a study course run by the drama company.

Encouraged by the sincere help of fellow actors and actresses, they strove energetically to master stagecraft.

Li Il Song was awarded the order of National Flag 2nd class for his distinguished service in drama. He is now vice-director in charge of art in this theatre and his wife Yun Hi Ja has played title roles a number of times.

Cherishing gratitude deep in his heart toward the motherland which has opened the broad avenue of free artistic creation for him to realize his eager aspiration, he is working hard to create better dramas measuring up to the requirements of the times.

Rural Construction Brigade

A view of the Sansang village in Pyongsan County, North Hwanghae Province

Appearance Changed

Pyongsan in North Hwanghae Province is a mountainous country.

The basin of the Namchon River flowing through the county was unfit for rice cultivation and that was why the people in the county had been engaged mainly in maize and bean growing from olden times.

Civil Official Li Dong Hwan of the Li dynasty said:

"Pyongsan is not a comfortable place to live in because land is lean, people are boisterous and epidemics are rampant all the time."

Since the liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialist rule Pyongsan County, like elsewhere in North Korea, has made a significant progress and thrived. Particularly since the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" were set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, the state has rendered tremendous support to the countryside.

There has been a marked progress in irrigation, electrification and mechanization in the countryside and the construction of houses, schools and commercial and cultural facilities has also made a brisk headway. A significant part in this has been played by the rural construction brigades operating in the counties.

Li Yong Jin, member of the county rural construction brigade

New Houses

The county rural construction brigade occupies a one-story building of a moderate size. It is neatly slated and has artificial marble pillars. Many peasants resort to the building. Kim Chi Won is to be seen among them.

When the rural construction brigade came into being in Pyongsan County in May 1961, the question was how to build modern houses for the peasants. For the majority of the brigade members who had once been builders of apartment houses in towns had no experience in building modern farm houses. Their experience in the urban housing construction, however, was useful in drawing up plans for farm houses.

It was around this time that Kim Chi Won, who had done carpentering for 20 years while doing farming, came to the construction brigade. And to their great joy, he made useful suggestions as regards the building of farm houses, telling them about the customs of the local people and the climate in the district.

He said that for the convenience of the local population verandas were more necessary than such corridors as one can find in the urban dwelling houses and that a barn was needed in each house. And other peasants also agreed with Kim Chi Won's views that roofs should have a sharp slant in view of the precipitation in their area and to retain the conventional architectural beauty.

According to the designs that fully met the needs of the peasants in their everyday life, the county rural construction brigade has built many modern farm houses. In the course of four years, the inhabitants of the 24 villages in the 11 *ri* in the county have moved into new houses.

State-financed Construction

Good work done by the construction brigade attracts one's eyes everywhere in the county.

Some time ago the county rural construction brigade built in the county seat a neat maternity hospital for the women in the rural districts.

The spacious and light in-patient wards, treatment rooms and operating rooms furnished with modern equipment remind one of a big hospital in the city.

The rural construction brigade has built structures not only for expectant mothers but also for children and patients in the villages.

It has constructed many nurseries and kindergartens. This year alone six nurseries and four kindergartens have gone up for the children of the peasants.

For the health of children the construction brigade built many children's wards. By the end of this year each *ri* in the county will have a children's ward.

The members of the construction brigade explored for themselves many kinds of necessary materials for construction. They succeeded in making bricks from weathered granite and in obtaining lime from limestone. And recently they have found a marble pit in the county.

Young Pioneers Salute

The members of the construction brigade are saluted by the Young Pioneers wherever they go. They merit such respect shown by the Young Pioneers in the county. They have undertaken construction of nice buildings for primary school and higher specialised school students at places convenient for them.

So far 18 agro-technical schools and four agricultural schools including those built this year by the construction brigade have been erected in the county.

The Pyongsan county construction brigade has devotedly worked, implementing the line of the state on building schools, hospitals, modern houses, storehouses and threshing floors for the peasants at state expense. For this the construction brigade was awarded the Guard Flag by the Cabinet some time ago.

Pak Ju Sol

Brigade members starting for a rest house

AUTHOR AND HIS LIFE

Encyclopaedia of Korean Medicine

— On the Occasion of the 355th Anniversary of the Completion of "Donguibogam" —

HOH JUN (1545-1615) was an ardent patriot, outstanding medical scientist and celebrated clinician of Korea.

His life and activities contributed a great deal towards the development of medical science in Korea and his immortal medical encyclopaedia *Donguibogam* has provided a basis for the progress of medical science in Korea.

Hoh Jun, born into a humble family in 1545, studied medical science with a firm resolve to relieve people from diseases.

For his gifted talent and energetic research, Hoh Jun was made a court physician in his thirties (1575) and remained at the post for some 30 years.

While a court physician, he never forgot the people suffering from diseases. He used to go among the people to cure their diseases.

In 1590 when smallpox swept the country he lived among the people and saved many lives. He rejected flunkeyism that looked up to foreign medical books and medicines alone and made light of Korean medical books and medicines.

He cured diseases by administering home-made medicines and combining the folk remedies based on the single-remedy concept and acupuncture and moxibustion in such a way as to suit the constitution of the Korean people, and educated the masses of the people to regard "prevention is better than cure."

When the Imjin Patriotic War broke out in 1592 against the aggression of the Japanese Samurai, he was 48 years old and could not walk well. Nevertheless, he went to the frontline with a burning hatred for the enemy. He treated wounded soldiers on the frontline, and cured people of epidemics in the rear.

Hoh Jun

With ardent love for the people, ardour for scientific pursuit and indomitable fighting spirit he started out on his immortal work *Donguibogam* in the thick of the war. He completed the medical encyclopaedia at the end of 1610, after 15 years of energetic work.

In his sixties he wrote books about therapeutics such as "*Sinchanhyogonbang*" (1612) and "*Byogonsinbang*" (1613) to provide the people with a guide in preventing epidemics whenever they spread.

On November 10, 1615 by the lunar calendar he ended his brilliant life.

CREATIVE SYSTEMATIZATION

Hoh Jun's immortal work *Donguibogam* is a medical encyclopaedia compiled from an independent standpoint of *Juche* (national identity) on the basis of his theoretical and practical knowledge gained from the medical books of all ages at home and abroad.

Donguibogam comprises 25 volumes including those on internal medicine, surgery, clinical medicine, pharmacotherapy and the practice of acupuncture and moxibustion. "Detailed to the point, concise and all-embracing" are characteristics of this celebrated work.

The idea of attaching prophylactic the first importance runs through this work. He said: "People are attacked with diseases because they fail to take proper care of their health. Accordingly, physical training comes first and medicine, acupuncture and moxibustion next."

In his work Hoh Jun divided medicines into two groups—foreign and domestic—and as regards domestic medicines he gave an account of where, how and when medicinal herbs were to be collected and how medicines were to be made from them for the convenience of the ordinary people. He also did his best to explain simple methods of preparation and administration of medicines which could be easily practiced by the poor people.

He included the application of a single medicine and practice of acupuncture and moxibustion as popular remedies in his work.

He held Korean medical men should be called *Dongui* (eastern doctor) because Korea is situated in the East and her medicine and pharmacy had made a continued progress, and from this point of view he named his work *Donguibogam* (guide for eastern doctor).

In his *Donguibogam* Hoh Jun systematized the traditional Korean medicine and made an outstanding contribution to the further development of medical science in Korea.

Donguibogam was reprinted in China (1720) and Japan (1723).

HONG HAK GUN
Doctor of Medical Science

C.I.A. IN S. KOREA

The U.S. imperialists set up a South Korean branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency as soon as they occupied South Korea after the surrender of Japanese imperialism.

THE ALMIGHTY BEHIND THE SCENE

The C.I.A. branch in South Korea weaves diabolical political plots and carries on subversive activities on a broad scale, while manipulating and supervising all the activities of the U.S. and puppet intelligence organs in South Korea.

The members of the C.I.A. branch, by disguising themselves as staff members of the American Embassy in South Korea, the AID or the U.S. Information Service, or as special correspondents of newspapers and news agencies, businessmen, scholars and technicians, are engaged in information-gathering activities in the puppet government and other important organs there.

Their offices put up the signboards of corporations, branches of foreign companies, churches, cabarets, etc. The South Korean branch of the C.I.A. is reported to have more than 1,000 members and tens of thousands of agents in its service.

In addition, the C.I.A. branch in South Korea organized the puppet Central Intelligence Department after the military coup in 1961.

In fact, this meant the reinforcement of the lowest bodies of the C.I.A. branch in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges mainly use this puppet Department in shaping their policies for colonial rule over South Korea and in executing their policies.

The puppet Central Intelligence Department with its headquarters in Seoul, has branches in each Province and city, under which are their detached offices or agents.

Its intelligence network is ramified in the government organs, public institutions, business firms, factories, schools, restaurants, tea houses, farm villages, and even in the neighbourhood units, the puppet troops, diplomatic corps, groups of overseas special correspondents and inspection teams.

According to press reports from South Korea, South Korea's Central Intelligence Department had over 8,000 members when it was organized, but now their number exceeds 15,000. The number of agents in its service has increased from 50,000-60,000 to hundreds of thousands today. The Central Intelligence Department controls all the information and other agencies designed for suppression of the people in South Korea—counter-intelligence corps in the army, gendarmerie, public procurator's offices and police.

INSTALMENT AND REPLACEMENT OF PUPPETS

One of the main tasks of the U.S. imperialists in their intelligence and plotting activities in South Korea is to bring up their faithful stooges and put them in power. "Operations" for replacing an old lackey who became useless in the implementation of their aggressive policy with a new one have been conducted on more than one occasion.

Following the occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists put Syngman Rhee in power whom they had brought up as a special agent in the United States for over 30 years. As soon as Syngman Rhee was overthrown in April 1960 by the uprising of the people in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists hurriedly put another stooge Chang Myon in power. As soon as the Chang Myon regime came to face a crisis of complete disintegration in less than a year the U.S. imperialists whipped together their special agents headed by Pak Jung Hi and staged a military coup.

Pak Jung Hi was stood hostile to the Korean people, serving the Japanese army before the liberation and, after the liberation, he sought patronage from the U.S. imperialists, and received systematic training in the U.S. intelligence organs and became a member of the army information bureau and then chief of the army counterintelligence corps.

When the military regime met with powerful opposition from the people of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists staged a farce of "return to civilian government" with a view to keeping their faithful stooge Pak Jung Hi in power. Fraudulent elections were held in an atmosphere of fascist suppression by mobilizing the personnel of the puppet Intelligence Department.

It is no secret that all the operations carried out by the puppets for taking power were conducted under the direct manipulation of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

FORMATION AND MANIPULATION OF PARTIES

In South Korea the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing the one-against-a half policy as regards the political parties so as to carry out smoothly the replacement of their puppets and maintain the puppet regime.

The one-against-a half policy has certain differences from the customary "bipartisan system."

The one-against-a half policy is aimed at maintaining the balance of power between the ruling and opposition parties by the ratio of one to a half so as to restrain the "overgrowth" of the power of the ruling party and keep the oppositions' power unbalanced with the ruling party's.

The U.S. imperialists maintain the political bases of the puppet regime by means of strengthening the opposition party when the ruling party loses its social foothold and of creating internal conflict when there is a sign of the power of the opposition party growing too strong. These intriguing manoeuvres belong to the functions of the agents serving in the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. They use every conceivable underhand means ranging from assassination to blackmail and bribery.

It is a well-known fact that when the "return to civilian government" farce was staged for Pak Jung Hi to doff military uniform and don civilian clothes the ruling Democratic Republican Party was formed behind the scenes beforehand by the Central Intelligence Department and almost all of the functionaries forming the core of the Democratic Republican Party were members of the Intelligence Department and that Pak Jung Hi was supplied with his political funds mainly by the Central Intelligence Department.

TERRORISM, SUBVERSION AND FORGERY

It is the intelligence-terrorist organizations of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency-the puppet Central Intelligence Department that have organized and directed arrests, imprisonment and murder of the patriotic people, youth and students, professors and men of the press in South Korea who have risen up in the struggle against the imperialist "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

The puppet intelligence agents are openly menacing men of the press through terrorism and housebreaking. Moreover, they even employ such a vile trick as secretly introducing "seditious" documents into the offices of patriotic-minded public figures to fabricate "charges" to be brought against them.

Last year they framed up the "case of the people's revolutionary party" and the "case of the spark society."

Recently they have sponsored the "institute for the study of national and social questions" and arrested and imprisoned innocent patriots under the pretext that they "supported the policy of North Korea."

Moreover, the Central Intelligence Department formed scores of secret organizations like the "young thought" group in the schools so as to disorganize ranks of the youth, students and professors in South Korea and keep an eye on their tendencies.

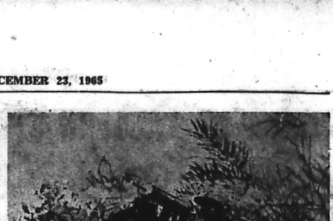
The C.I.D. meddles in the personnel affairs of the puppet regime. In South Korea no one can be employed or transferred to another post without the "identity papers" provided by the Central Intelligence Department.

Last year the puppet government authorities carried out secret investigations into public prosecutor's offices and legal circles under the pretext that public prosecutors and lawyers in Seoul objected to indicting guiltless people and "overstepped their duties" in the people's revolutionary party and then effected a sweeping shake-up. All this has been carried out on the basis of the "data" provided by the Central Intelligence Department.

The C.I.A. and its agencies are the direct executors of the U.S. rule over South Korea based on intelligence and intrigues.

The C.I.A. agents meddle in all fields in South Korea—political, economic, cultural and military—and have placed South Korea under the rule of fascism.

G.H.K.



Men of the Ham Long Bridge garrison by Jong Jong Yo

Unforgettable Fighter of the Con Co Island

December 22 is the birthday of the Vietnam People's Army. Press reports say that over the past ten months men of the Vietnam People's Army have brought down more than 800 American planes. It is clear that the U.S. imperialists will suffer a ruinous defeat in Vietnam just as they did in Korea.

Recently I visited Vietnam and saw with my own eyes how the Vietnam People's Army were fighting, and that deepened my conviction of their victory.

Stories of the meritorious deeds performed by the fighters of the Vietnam People's Army in their duel with American air pirates and destroyers and warships are too many to cite here. Of them the battle story of young fighter Loc touched my heartstrings as did many other accounts of similar fighters.

On the way to a guard post in Guh Duong we met two soldiers.

"These are the heroes from the Con Co Island whom you are longing to see," our guide introduced them to us. We embraced them as if they had been our old friends.

The Sergeant called himself Le Dang Sac and the other Pan Dinh Loc. "Loc" reminded me of the "radar" whose story I had heard from Lieutenant Chun Tang Koc from the Con Co Island. I was told that people on the island knew him not as "Loc" but as "radar."

The "radar" hails from Ha Tinh Province and his father died a hero's death in the war of resistance against the French. He had been studying at an agricultural school, under the care of his widowed mother. In August last year when American imperialism was extending the aggressive war to North Vietnam, he joined the army. For several months now since he was assigned to the Con Co Island, he has been carrying out his duty in the observation post set up at the top of a tree 30 metres high. He has never left his post, rain or shine, even when exposed to the bombing of the enemy planes. He is so quick of and accurate in sizing up the situation of the enemy and discharges his duty so faithfully that his comrades-in-arms nicknamed him "radar."

There were fierce battles on the island every day. One day in April, 32 enemy bombers and fighters flew over and madly bombed and strafed the island. The "radar," holding to his observation post set up at the highest place on the island, fulfilled his duty. A bomb exploded knocking down the tree and the enemy planes machine-gunned, wounding him heavily in the right hand and right leg. On the following day his comrades-in-arms sent him to a hospital on the mainland.

Pan Dinh Loc we just met was the very "radar." He was on the way to his unit on the island from the hospital.

"Though it is a small island with an area of four square kilometres the Con Co is an integral part of our territory. We'll never yield the island to the enemy even if we give up our lives," said Loc.

According to Loc and Sac, the American imperialists send out their planes and warships scores of times a day to bomb and shell the Con Co in the hope of taking it, an island lying just a little way north of the demarcation line. Yet the men on the island, not wavering in the least, fight heroically in defence of the island.

Naming the hills on the island after their home villages and towns, "Hanoi," "Quang Binh" and "Vinh Linh," they guard the island in the same spirit as they defend their native places.

We wanted to talk with them a little longer. But it was time for them to leave. They set out bravely a torrential rain. Short as our talk with them was, their images remain engraved deeper in my mind than those of my old friends. What a hot blood of patriotism is boiling in the hearts of the simple and ordinary soldiers!

Vietnam having such fighters as Loc is a wall of bronze and is dealing telling blows to the American aggressors.

Whenever I think of Loc, I think of tens of millions of fighters of Vietnam and renew my determination to do more in support of them and share life and death with them in the struggle against the common enemy, American imperialism.

Ri Un Ryong

Repatriation Anniversary Marked in Tokyo

A meeting of Koreans in Japan marking the sixth anniversary of the realization of the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan was held on December 13 at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo.

It was attended by more than 3,000 Korean nationals in Tokyo Metropolis and from various parts of the Kanto area.

Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan made a report at the meeting.

Pointing out the fact that already over 85,000 had returned home since the beginning of the repatriation, Han Dok Su said:

"The repatriation of Korean compatriots which is described as a great exodus from the capitalist to the socialist society fully demonstrates before the whole world that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the genuine motherland of the Korean people and the source of their freedom and happiness."

Han Dok Su expressed profound thanks to the democratic political parties, public organizations and public figures and people of Japan and the world's people for their consistent, active support to the repatriation of Koreans in Japan.

The reporter pungently condemned the reactionaries in and outside Japan who lose no chance to obstruct the repatriation which is lofty humanitarian work, barring the free travel of Koreans in Japan to their homeland, imposing upon them the "ROK nationality" and trying to naturalize them as Japanese.

The Korean nationals in Japan, he said, will exert every effort to continue successfully the repatriation work and wage an ever more powerful mass struggle for an early realization of free travel which is their urgent desire.

Congratulatory speeches were made on behalf of the Japan Communist Party by Diet member Hyakuro Hayashi, on behalf of the Japan Socialist Party by Diet member Hisao Ishino, on behalf of the Japan-Korea Association and the Association for Co-operation in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan by Masaharu Hatanaka, Director of the Japan-Korea Association, and on behalf of the men in the cultural field by cinema actress Yuko Mochizuki.

The meeting adopted a message to Marshal Kim Il Sung amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants. (KCNA)

U.S. FAR EASTERN STRATEGY AND JAPANESE MILITARISM

Japanese militarism is being rearmed speedily to serve U.S. imperialism as a "shock-brigade" in its aggression in Asia.

PRECONDITION OF THE "PEACE TREATY"

On September 8, 1951 the United States concluded the San Francisco Peace Treaty with Japan without the unanimous consent of the Allied Powers that took part in the war against Japan. At that time the United States provided for the precondition that following the Treaty Japan shall become a U.S. military base and the troops of revived Japanese militarism shall act on the U.S. programme for military aggression in Asia. It is stipulated in Article 5 of the Treaty that Japan is entitled to take steps by herself for collective security. It was on this basis that the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" came into being. Since then the rebirth of Japanese militarism has been stepped up, and its ground, naval and air forces have been rebuilt and expanded under the direct control and support of the United States.

A new "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," a revision of the 1951 "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," was concluded in January 1960. It virtually envisages the setting up of a U.S.-Japan joint command and the dispatch of Japanese troops abroad.

ROLE OF JAPANESE TROOPS

Under the new "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" Japan has assumed the obligation, among other things, to consult with the United States in preparing a joint military action (Article 4), to participate in a joint military action (Article 5) and to assist in the operation in Okinawa (Appendix to the Minutes of Agreements).

In accordance with the first "defence programme" of Japan (1936-1961) the Japanese militarist troops were revived and their numerical strength was increased to more than 270,000.

The Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are virtually controlled by the U.S. army in Japan through the "Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee" and the "Joint Planning Commission" or through a number of secret agreements—the "essentials of Japan-U.S. joint operation," "joint operation plan for 1965," "Japan-U.S. rules on engagements," etc. In short, the "Self-Defence Forces" are involved in the operational command system of Washington. This has been borne out by the recently-disclosed plans "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon."

Referring to the role to be played by the armed forces of the revived Japanese militarism in the U.S. Far Eastern strategic plan, a Japanese magazine, Sekai, wrote: "Japan has Self-Defence Forces of three services—ground force 170,000 strong, 1,160 aircraft and 476 naval vessels—which are becoming a reserve force serving the United States in its strategy spearheaded against the continent. Operational plan to be carried out in such a case has taken shape in the form of the 'Study of Operation Three Arrows'. The self-defence air force to be deployed along the Japanese islands extending from Chitose (Hokkaido) in the north to Nidahara (Kyushu) in the south would aim at the 38th Parallel line, under the command of the Fifth Air Force headquarters in Fuchu (Tokyo) ... In such a situation the Japanese mainland would naturally become a centre of operational command which places both the northern and southern fronts under its control."

ANOTHER MILITARY ALLIANCE

The press and sources close to the U.S. ruling circles are bringing into the open a number of more concrete plots and plans.

The calculation of American expert David Conde on Far Eastern affairs was that a force could be established by grouping together the 600,000 South Korean troops, 500,000 Chiang Kai-shek men and 300,000 Japanese troops and that this, plus the Philippine and Thai troops, could form an army of 2,500,000 Asians under the command of the American military and with Japanese as the frontline supreme commander.

On April 17, 1963 Reuters reported: The American national defence policy makers expect Japan to bear more expense for the defence of the northwestern Pacific. Washington hopes that Japan would have adequate striking combat force so that it could defend areas including part of the Korean peninsula.

In pursuit of this "far-reaching plan" the American imperialists have sought to form a "Northeast Asia anti-communist military alliance" of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan with the Japanese militarists revived by them as its backbone. To this end, first of all, they had to restore the diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan. This is why American imperialism has worked so persistently to tie up South Korea with Japan through the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

"IMPERIAL ARMY" IN ACTION

The Japanese militarists have been taking a direct part in the Vietnam war, offering their territories to the United States as the supply bases and providing war supplies and personnel for the war in Vietnam.

Last January Sato told Johnson while in Washington that "the war in South Vietnam has a vital bearing on Japan" and promised to give the United States "support more than a moral one." The Japanese militarists are now preparing themselves to go over from their co-operation and support to "overall joint military operations" with American imperialism in its aggression. Japan's "third plan for the reinforcement of defence capacity" worked out envisaging the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" provides for building up a powerful armed force for a local war in Asia.

Hong Rae Hui

Japan is the U.S. imperialists' strategic and logistic base from where troops and supplies are shipped to Vietnam.

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Japanese soldiers at drill →

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Tank column of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces"

From the Japanese Press

"Vietnam Bases in Japan"

The Japanese Asahi Weekly of December 10 carries an article entitled "Vietnam Bases in Japan."

Itatsuke, Sasebo and Kitakyushu on Kyushu have become important bases for U.S. aggression in Vietnam and greater war in Asia, says the article.

The United States has already linked its military bases in Japan with those of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces." Now Itatsuke, centre of the U.S. bases, has become an important frontline base, next to Okinawa only, for aggression against China, Laos, Vietnam and Korea, it says.

The article reveals that the Itatsuke base, three kilometres from Fukuoka City, is a combat support base for the U.S. air force operations, and U.S. troops stationed there are combat forces. F-105 and F-102 bombers are stationed at the base together with aircraft of other types. U.S. troops there are combat ready.

The article recalls that during the Korean war, U.S. fighters in Itatsuke assisted the B-29 bombers which took off from Yokoda on raids against Korea. Last July, the United States transferred its B-52 bombers from Guam to Itatsuke on the pretext of taking shelter from a typhoon, but these bombers taking off from Okinawa on their way to Itatsuke bombed the liberated areas in South Vietnam. The U.S. also transferred 35 C-130 transports to Itatsuke.

Fukuoka Prefecture is now actually on a "wartime basis." In addition to the U.S. military installations in Itatsuke, there is a missile battalion of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces." Hakata Port near the Itatsuke base has become a U.S. harbour for ammunition transportation.

Kitakyushu City on Kyushu has become a U.S. ammunition depot. The Yamada depot in the city which provided ammunition to U.S. forces in South Korea in the past, is now supplying U.S. forces in South Vietnam. To cope with ammunition shipments to South Vietnam, a new wharf was built last year.

Sasebo which links Itatsuke and Kitakyushu has become a base for U.S. nuclear ships. U.S. nuclear submarines entered the port once every three months since November last year. Recently the U.S. planned to anchor its nuclear aircraft carrier "Enterpriser" in the port. Ammunition shipments from the port have also increased since last spring, the article says.

U.S. landing craft and jets damaged in Vietnam are now being repaired in the U.S. repair shop in Sasebo.

The article reveals that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are intensifying their military collaboration in an attempt to launch a second Korean war. This is definitely planned in the "Operation Three Arrows" of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. After the U.S. aircraft stationed in Itatsuke increased their bombing missions to Vietnam last year, the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" transferred their F-104 fighters stationed in Miyazaki Prefecture to Itatsuke to undergo training, it says.

Korean Music

The editorial office of this paper received inquiries from Norwegian musician Ola Kai Ledang about the development of Korean music and its task. In answer to this question we asked Kim Gil Nam, music critic, to write an article, which we print here. —Ed.

THE origin of Korean music goes back to remote days. According to old records, as early as 2,000 B.C., Korean music was known in foreign lands and received high appreciation.

Among the songs belonging to the pre-Christian era, well known to this day are *Yongsinga* depicting the labour of the people and *Konghuga*, a lyrical song. Full of lyricism, these songs reflect the optimistic way of life of the people in those days. *Konghu* was the most popular among the stringed instruments of those days which were mostly multi-stringed and produced melodious tones. In the 3rd and 4th centuries Korean music reached a new high: there appeared talented professional and amateur musicians who composed a large number of music. It is said during this period more than 100 pieces were composed for the stringed instrument *Komungo*. And an old story has it that even cranes in the sky danced to the sweet melodies of *Komungo*. Also many pieces for *Kayagum* (a plucking instrument) were written during this period.

Korea's music history records a 200-member orchestra performing in the 12th century. Besides the said instruments, *Joddae* (a flute), *Haegum* (a dulcimer) and many other solo instruments were used by musicians. Notably *Jango* (a drum) began to be used not only for accompaniment but also as a solo instrument in those days.

Korea's music history knows not only gifted composers but also talented theoreticians. With the appearance in the 15th century of Pak Yon, Korea's great musician and musicologist, and his successor Song Hyon, Korean music flourished further. They produced erudite compilations of valuable musicological books by systematizing similar books from olden times "*Akhak Gwebom*" (Standard Book on Music)" in nine volumes written by Song Hyon deals with the basic theory of music, instruments, the formation of folk orchestras, costumes in traditional operas, etc. The book contains illustrations and scores. The 17th century saw a further advance in our music. Many of the much-treasured folk songs were originated in this period. It was also in this period that *Pansori*, a sort of recitative and aria, became popular. Of the instrumental music a new form of composition, *Sanjo*, a suite, appeared.

Noteworthy is the fact that almost all the songs that have been handed down to us are work songs and those that sing of beautiful nature of the land, and of the lofty moral features of our people. The songs are characterized by rich melodiousness, accented rhythms, optimistic and lyrical moods.

Such a rich musical heritage of our people has formed the basis for the development of new musical culture after the country's liberation.

INHERITANCE AND RENOVATION

What is essential in regard to the national cultural heritage is how to take it over and develop it. It has since liberation been our consistent policy concerning the cultural heritage to develop the essential and excellent and discard the outmoded and unessential.

In the field of music, it means a further development in scales and forms, and a more effective use of instrument. Thus our musical expressions have become more varied and richer. The Korean traditional opera is a case in point, which has scored remarkable progress today. In olden days it was more or less a story-telling, but today its contemporaneity, the role of orchestra and profound musical expressions are salient features.

The same can be said of the instruments. Improvements have been made in their timbre and sound range. Moreover, the advance in performing skill has been considerable.

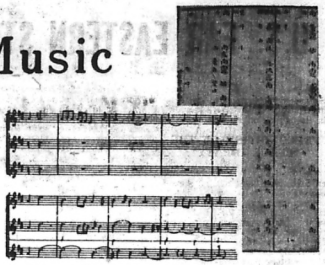
The compasses and volumes of *Haegum* and *Ajaeng*, principal instruments in the ensemble, and of other instruments have nearly doubled. To enrich the orchestral effects, high-pitched and low-pitched instruments have been improved or newly included in orchestration, and many new brass instruments are used by the composers and the orchestras. Thus our folk orchestras today have acquired greater expressive power with its media of expression greatly enriched.

ON THE THEMES

Before liberation, legendary materials were used for the principal themes of the Korean opera but today there is a tendency of taking up thematic materials connected with the life of the modern time. In this respect, operas *Io Ok Hui* and *New Songs are Heard across the River* can be listed—the former built on the people's heroic struggle during the Korean war and the latter representing our social system employing beautiful folk songs. *A Tale of Chunhyang*, a great favourite of the Korean people, is a grand opera adapted from *Pansori*.

Also many songs built on folk tunes appeared; among them particularly well received is *Girl on a Swing*. Then from *Sinau*, an old piece for *Tungso* (a bamboo clarinet) popular in Hamgyong Province, came the rhythmic and vigorous music *For the Revolution*.

Outstanding has been the piece *A Good Year Comes on Chongsanri Plain* for orchestra and chorus, which projects the powerful current of our society and the strong national stamina. Elements of many folk songs of western Korea have been incorporated most effectively into symphonic music, giving a lone picture of today, the Cholima (winged horse) spirit.

A traditional Korean orchestra with a chorus performing "For the Revolution"

A part of the score (transcribed from the original musical characters) of "Kyonghi O-chon Ga," a polyphonic piece arranged by Pak Yon, the outstanding musician of the 15 century Korea

A wealth of excellent works based on folk tunes have been created in which the rich musical heritage of the land has been carried forward. However, it must be noted that in these works the composers did not blindly imitate forms and catchy tunes of folk music. Their works are based on the clear understanding and profound study of essential qualities of our traditional music.

Thus, today our music is a happy union of national characteristics and contemporaneity.

Therefore, an important task facing our music is to create a more and better revolutionary music reflecting the pulsating realities and characteristics of the nation.

BEST TEN OF THE YEAR

Table Tennis

The Korean Physical Culture Guidance Committee announced a list of best ten table tennis players of the year. (Both men and women.)

At the top of the men's list is Kim Chang Ho who put up excellent performances at international matches and won the championship at home. He is followed by Kim Yong Sam who is No. 12 on the 1965 world ranking list. Pak Sin Il, No. 17 on the 1965 world ranking list, finds his name just behind Kim Yong Sam. The fourth place is held by a young debutant, Jong Ryang Wung, who has made a conspicuous showing this year.

Kim Chang Ho

Two new names, Mun Hi Su and Kim Gwang Gyong, have appeared on the list.

Kim Jong Sil

One may wonder what has happened to the veteran player Jong Gil Hwa who was No. 10 on the 1963 world ranking list. He is now devoting himself to coaching.

Kim Bang Ja

There are some changes on the list of women star players topped by Kim Jong Sil. From the tenth place to the third in a year—this is certainly a big leap. This girl with such a quick promotion to her credit—Kim Bang Ja—is expected to become the reigning player. She is young and much can be expected of her.

New names that have entered the list of ten women star players are Jang Chun Ja, Kim Hye Ja and Li Il Ji.

Below are the names of the best ten players of the year (in brackets are clubs they belong to):

MEN

1. Kim Chang Ho (February 8)
2. Kim Yong Sam (Locomotive)
3. Pak Sin Il (Locomotive)
4. Jong Ryang Wung (Amrok-gang)
5. Kang Nung Hwa (February 8)
6. Jon Dok Chi (Workers)
7. Mun Tae Hwang (Workers)
8. Choi Chang Ok (Locomotive)
9. Mun Hi Su (February 8)
10. Kim Gwang Gyong (February 8)

WOMEN

1. Kim Jong Sil (Locomotive)
2. Oh Jong Ja (February 8)
3. Kim Bang Ja (Amrok-gang)
4. Yun Gang Ja (Amrok-gang)
5. Jong Sun Hui (Amrok-gang)
6. Jang Chun Ja (Amrok-gang)
7. Song Hui Sun (Workers)
8. Kim Sung Ja (February 8)
9. Li Il Ji (Workers)
10. Kim Hye Ja (Amrok-gang)

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